

American Politics Befuddles World

THE fall American political campaign is off to an early start. Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace blew the lid off with a bang in a speech criticizing American foreign policy which had loud repercussions at home and abroad.

Europe has learned with dismay that almost anything can happen during an American political campaign and usually does. Jittery Allies feared the U. S. war effort would fall apart when F.D.R. and Dewey began blasting each other with political blockbusters. But Europe still has not learned how to interpret political events on the American scene, so very different from its own, nor does it understand how a cabinet officer can criticize national policy without being asked to resign.

What made the incident particularly upsetting abroad was that President Truman approved the Wallace speech before it was delivered. Two days later he disavowed it as Administration policy, explaining that he had approved only Wallace's right to make it.

No British Spectacles

In his speech Wallace proposed that the U. S. be more understanding with Russia and that the Soviets be permitted an unimpaired sphere of influence in eastern Europe.

What disturbed the English, particularly, was Wallace's warning that "to make Britain the key to our foreign policy would be... the height of folly." He charged that British imperialistic policy in the Near East, alone, would lead the United States straight to war.

Wallace's slant on foreign affairs was bared in a July 23 letter to the President, written in answer to a request for all Cabinet officers to submit their views on foreign policy. His letter had disappeared from White House files, Wallace said, and was slated for publication in a syndicated column. Although the President disapproved, the Department of Commerce made the letter public in a magazine.

The July 23 letter went far beyond Wallace's New York speech in criticism of the U. S. diplomatic approach to Russia. In it he advocated junking of the Baruch atomic control plan as "unworkable," a right-about-face on American postwar armament program and building up of military bases abroad, the granting of reasonable security guarantees to Russia, even at the risk of epithets of "appeasement."

He also advocated a loan and establishment of trade treaties with Russia.

Wallace asserted that the Soviet postwar expansion was "small change" compared with the chain of American military bases around the world. He said that America was taking the lead in a world armament race that would lead inevitably to World War III, an atomic holocaust which might wipe out civilization.

Secretary of State James F. Byrnes re-emanded officially from comment but Sen. Arthur Vandenberg, his chief Republican adviser in Paris, observed caustically: "We can only cooperate with one Secretary of State at a time."

Almost overlooked in the furor over his criticism of British-American policies was Wallace's criticism of Russia. In his speech text, Wallace declared that Russia must not use Germany as a tool against western Europe, and that it should stop teaching that Communism must ultimately triumph, by force if necessary, over democratic capitalism.

Last of New Dealers

Wallace is the last of the Roosevelt New Dealers in the Truman cabinet. He also is the leader of one wing of the Democratic Party and has been asked by party leaders to wage an active campaign this fall.

After conferring by telephone with the President, Secretary Wallace reaffirmed his stand for a softer U. S. policy toward Russia and announced that he would continue to fight publicity for his views.

Next day amid resignation rumors, Wallace was called to a personal conference at the White House.

President Truman fired Henry Wallace on Friday last, and on Sunday appointed Averill Harriman, former Ambassador to Russia, Secretary of Commerce.

France

National Dilemma

Postwar France, struggling with economic and political uncertainty, is an uneasy country caught in the east-west struggle for domination of Europe. People are disturbed by rumors that civil war will break out if the proposed constitution is accepted—that revolution will occur if it is not. Fantastic as these rumors seem to Americans, some French people are stocking up on what food they can get.



DE GAULLE

Indications multiplied that Gen. Charles de Gaulle, who stepped down as interim president of France in a huff last January, is planning a return to the political arena within the next few weeks, which some observers believe may be critical for both France and western Europe.

It appears almost certain that De Gaulle will head opposition at the October referendum on the new constitution for the Fourth Republic which the provisional legislature is now writing. The charter differs little from the constitution rejected in last May's referendum. It places most governmental powers in one legislative house rather than in the strong executive De Gaulle favors.

Friends of the tall, lean leader about whom the Free French rallied during the war, but who was described by President Roosevelt as a dangerous man, seeking one-man rule, intimate he will urge the nation to reject the constitution in a September 29 speech at Epinal.

If the voters heed him, it will mean postponement of the Fourth Republic at least another six months. It is now six years since France has had a permanent form of government.

The newly formed "Gaullist Union," headed by De Gaulle's former education minister, Rene Capitant, has declared it would present candidates in the next election, if the charter is accepted, to fight for its revision. The Union claims backing by De Gaulle but the taciturn general has neither affirmed nor denied it.

Caught in the middle of these maneuvers is President Georges Bidault's Popular Republican Movement (MRP), which owes much of its strength in the last election to the belief that a vote for it was a vote for De Gaulle.

The Gaullist Union, if it does emerge as a full-fledged party, conceivably could win away many MRP supporters and reinstate the Communists as France's strongest party.

ANNIVERSARY



BATTLE FOR BRITAIN

THE RAF, which threw back Hitler's bombers six years ago, stages air show over London.

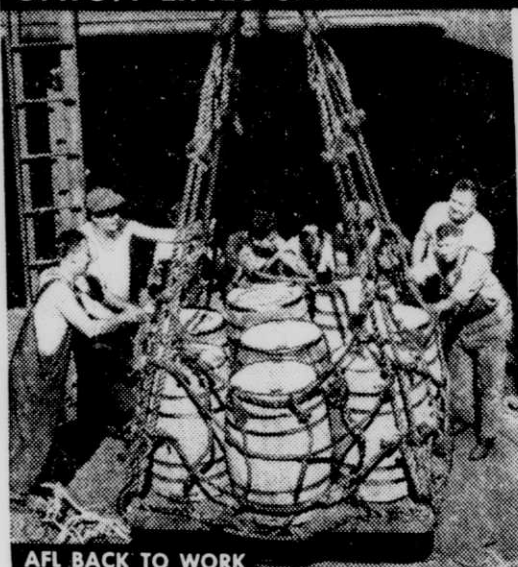
WORLD SERIES AHEAD



STRETCH DRIVE

BASEBALL FANS warm up for world series opening Oct. 2. St. Louis Cardinals battle Brooklyn Dodgers for right to meet Boston Red Sox.

UNION LINES SNARL SEA LANES



AFL BACK TO WORK

COSTLIEST MARITIME STRIKE in history was a joint affair. AFL seamen struck when government barred \$27.50 raise offered by employers. CIO refused to cross their picket lines. AFL went back when Steelman rescinded ban on wages. CIO then struck to get the same raise.



CIO STAYS OUT

The WORLD This WEEK

PEACE: Barriers Between East and West

THE constitution of the United States was born in strife and dissension. The convention which drafted it 159 years ago argued bitterly more than four months in Philadelphia before reaching a series of compromises. Rhode Island did not send any delegates. Of the 65 chosen by the other 12 original states, 10 did not attend. Of the 55 in attendance, 16 declined or failed to sign.

Many said the constitution was a botched job—a compromise to end all compromises. The 13 states took two and a half years to ratify it. Debates were protracted and bitter. Rhode Island, last to act, passed it in convention by a vote of 34 to 32.

On that same historic spot in Independence Square, Philadelphia, Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz warned that those who would condemn the United Nations because of difficulties and disappointments in its brief existence, should remember the stormy experience of the 13 American colonies as they struggled to form a government satisfactory to all.

Lasting Peace Possible

The Chief of Naval Operations, an advocate of a strong U. S. Navy "until it is proved that war has been abolished," is confident that lasting peace is possible.

"We should have patience with the U. N.," he urged, "as it attempts to overcome the barrier of differing political and economic systems, diverse speech and varying aspirations."

How formidable is that barrier many Americans do not fully appreciate. Until they do, a realistic evaluation of the role of Russia, for instance, is extremely difficult.

Two Forms of Democracy

Some basic differences between Americans and Russians are explained in a new 140-page booklet "Communism in Action" issued by the Library of Congress.

Both Americans and Russians came through revolutions, American emigrants sought religious freedom—another way of saying freedom of ideas. Communists rebelled over cruel poverty of the masses and aim at material well-being, with little margin for ideas.

The American form of democracy is a government based on popular support. Russians say they have a democracy because the state owns all machines, no man can profit from hiring another and all own the state. In Russia about two percent of the people



THE TROUBLE SEEMS TO BE THAT THERE IS AN AMERICAN GAME, A RUSSIAN GAME, A BRITISH GAME, A FRENCH GAME, ETC., ALL WITH DIFFERENT RULES AND REGULATIONS.

work and think.

Different Philosophies
Both nations bring their native philosophies to international council tables.

Russia tried vainly to have the Security Council decide all important United Nations policies, limiting the General Assembly to empy talk.

Russia belongs only to those international agencies which she thinks will benefit her. The U. S. belongs to all, and in some, like the World Bank, contributes an overwhelming financial share.

Russia wanted the Big Four to settle

all peace treaties. The U. S. wanted opinion of all major Allies and insisted on the Paris peace conference.

Russia several times has tried to rule out the world press. The U. S. has fought to give it access to everything.

Military observers and correspondents say that although Russia emerged victorious from World War II she suffered terrific devastation. During that struggle she gained a tremendous respect for the industrial might of the United States, many of whose arms equipped her Red Army.

Men and Machines

It is axiomatic that it takes men and machines to wage modern war. Amer-

ica, relying on its industrial capacity, can cut down its military manpower and still feel secure. Russia is not at that stage yet; she is long on men and short on machines.

Some observers believe that Russia is only trying to make the best use of what diplomatic tools she possesses.

Ask a European Communist why Russia, in spite of all her peaceful protestations, uses her army as a diplomatic weapon, with all the danger that military diplomacy involves, and the answer is likely to be:

"Britain and America use money. We don't have money. We have men. We use the Red Army."

Monopoly

CIO View of American Business

President Manuel Avila Camacho of Mexico observed recently that the modern age was one in which the strong appeared to be getting stronger and the weak becoming more helpless than ever.

Economists of the Congress of Industrial Organizations hold much the same views, at least in so far as American business is concerned. They contend that American economic power is becoming concentrated primarily in five big financial institutions. The Big Five, according to CIO, are the Morgan, Mellon, Rockefeller and Dupont families, and the Cleveland banks.

These, with three other "money blocs" represented by the Kuhn-Loeb firm and Boston and Chicago banks, were described as controlling 106 of the 250 largest manufacturing and non-financial corporations in 1943-44, the experts said.

Probing through records of the Department of Commerce, War Production Board, Senate Military and Small Business Committees, union researchers found that 83 percent of government-financed industrial facilities were operated during the war by 168 of the 250 largest corporations. One hundred of the largest corporations operated three-fourths of them and nearly one-half were operated by only 25 corporations.

If the 31 corporations controlled by the Big Five were to require usable government-owned facilities which they operated during the war, CIO economists said, they would hold about half as many facilities as the entire national economy had before the war.

Union researchers said warehouses were jammed with men's white shirts while it was almost impossible to buy one in a store. The same condition was true, they declared, with hides and leather, many toiletries, even foodstuffs.

Union economists charged that monopoly interests were "maintaining artificial scarcity in order to keep prices high."

Quotes

Capt. Earl J. Carroll, a former prosecutor in the Army's Lichfield, Eng., brutality trials: "It is a farce to say that a man gets a fair trial in a court martial."

Dr. Carl Manne Siegbahn, Sweden's leading nuclear physicist and a Nobel prize winner, in dismissing reports of "ghost rockets" over Sweden as hysteria: "I personally examined one of those 'rockets.' It was a meteorite."

Reich

Drawn & Quartered

American-occupied Germany is being plagued by a rising wave of crime, gang lawlessness and violence as the bite of hunger and economic doldrums affects both Germans and displaced persons.

In Greater Hesse, for instance, a weekly report showed 3,389 reported violations, of which one-half were thefts. Of the thefts, 23 percent involved food.

The causes are not hard to find. The average weight of German civilians, according to Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, U. S. European theater commander, has dropped to the lowest point since occupation began.

Housing and sanitation are dangerously inadequate in many areas, he said. Food has declined so much that excessive morbidity and mortality from infectious diseases has resulted.

Output of cement, for example, has risen steadily in 1946 but there are not enough bags in which to put it, said Gen. McNarney. Some plants have been forced to stockpile bulk cement. Felled logs rot in forests for lack of transport.

Administration of all occupied Germany as a single economic unit has been proposed by the U. S., but the French and Russians thus far have refused to participate.

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Trieste

Pint-Sized Powder Keg

One of the biggest little powder kegs in Europe is Trieste, Adriatic port which Yugoslavia demanded as spoils of war from Italy.

After lengthy disagreement, the Big Four compromised by agreeing to internationalize the area. Britain and the U. S. wanted Trieste administered by a United Nations commission but Russia demanded Trieste be ruled by

TRIESTE RIOTER



BLOODY pro-Yugoslav rioter is placed under arrest by a club-swinging American MP.

a local commission under supervision of the Security Council itself in which Russia held a power of veto.

While Italian and Yugoslav civilians clashed in Trieste itself, tension rose between Yugoslav troops on one side of the border and American and British occupation forces on the other.

Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov accused the U. S. and Britain of trying to make Trieste a military base under guise of international control. Sen. Tom Connally replied, "The Free Territory of Trieste must not be a paper state; it must be free—free from Yugoslavia and free from Italy."

New Strike Tests Ahead

THE next 30 days may pose another, perhaps decisive test for the stabilization policies the President adopted during the first year of postwar readjustment. Solution of individual strikes like those in maritime and trucking industries is only a part of the story if the cause for labor-management uncertainty remains.

That basic problem is the wage-price issue and it is not yet settled. The government's goal is to keep wages and prices in a rough balance until full production can ease the pressure and permit a return to the natural economic laws of supply and demand. At stake is whether there will be a second round of strikes over more pay to keep up with rising prices.

New wage disputes loom in the automobile, meat packing, oil and rubber industries. When he gets ready, John L. Lewis may demand more pay for his United Mine Workers as the price of going back to work for private operators in the new government-controlled bituminous coal mines.

The 30-day deadline in effect was fixed by the influential CIO Auto Workers, who will open wage negotiations with the Chrysler Corp. after the middle of October. The extent of union demands on Chrysler—and subsequently other units in the vital auto industry—will be determined, Walter P. Reuther has said, by what happens to prices before that date.

Since receiving the UAW notice a month ago that government efforts to hold back prices would play a large part in determining how much, if any, higher pay would be demanded in the "bellwether" negotiations with Chrysler, the Administration has been able to do little except restore controls on meats.

Placing meats under OPA has slightly reduced the chance of a strike in the packing industry, even though the CIO-Packinghouse Workers are set to walk out for higher pay if necessary.

Holding back livestock by cattle-men and reported diversion of meat from the heavily unionized "Big Five" packers has thrown some 30,000 workers out of work, union officials said. It is hard for a worker to strike when he already has been laid off.

The first break in the two-week-old maritime strike came Tuesday with a CIO-AFL truce. John R. Steelman, Director of Economic Stabilization, ended the AFL seamen's strike September 12 by overruling the Wage Stabilization Board's ban on raises granted by employers, but the CIO National Maritime Union, which had refused to cross AFL picket lines, promptly called a strike of its own, demanding equal increases.

The net result was the same: the nation's ships stayed idle. The stalemate continued until AFL seamen and longshoremen threatened to smash picket lines about ships and piers under AFL contracts. NMTU then limited its pickets to CIO ships.

The 17-day truck strike, which throttled deliveries and shut hundreds of plants and stores in New York City was cracked in a compromise granting drivers \$71.40 for a 40-hour week. The old scale was \$64 for a 44-hour week. The AFL truckmen had sought a flat 30 percent increase.

Hot Shots

Around the World Away

● In Birmingham, Eng., Samuel Hawkins, 63, was jailed for two years for breaking the window of a merchant from whom he bought a pair of pants for \$160 25 years ago. "The pants were supposed to be a bargain—a very bad bargain for me," he explained in court, saying they split open causing him to contract chronic bronchitis. Once before Hawkins served a four-year prison term—for breaking the same store's windows.

● In Grand Island, Neb., someone left a raincoat in Dr. H. A. Zuspan's office last May. The doctor hung the coat in his reception room waiting for the owner to claim it. After several months, the doctor sent it to be cleaned but it never came back. The dry cleaner identified it as his own.

In Short . . .

Executed: 24 Norwegian seamen after the tanker broke in two during a hurricane off Cape Hatteras.

Postponed: By the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg, its verdict on 22 Nazi leaders accused of war crimes, from September 23 to September 30.

Died: Gen. Henri Gouraud, 78, one-armed French hero of World War I.

Elected: Very Rev. John Baptist Janssens of Belgium, as general of the Society of Jesus (Order of Jesuits) by delegates from 33 countries in Rome.

Named: Bishop Henry Knox Sherill, head of the Diocese of Massachusetts, as presiding Bishop of the U. S. Episcopal Church.

Captured: By the FBI in Detroit, Rudolph J. Soelch, 24, Hermann Goering's former bodyguard, who escaped from a California prisoner of war camp six months ago.

Planned: Script for use by American troops in Japan, Korea and the Ryukyus, similar to that already in use in Europe.

Lost: By Chester Bowles, wartime OPF head, Democratic nomination as governor of Connecticut to Lieut. Gov. Wilbert Snow.

Evacuated: By Britain's Communist-led squatters, London's swank apartment buildings commandeered in a revolt against the housing shortage.



ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER . . .

